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Your RIGHT TO VOTE as You PLEASE IS IN DANGER!

"We cannot weaken or destroy political parties in the United States without weakening or destroying the will of the people. The party system has been adopted because of necessity. It has been the most efficient instrument of maintaining popular government."—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THIS "efficient instrument" is once again in danger.

In the present election campaign political parties have been ruled off the ballot in Arizona, Massachusetts, Georgia, West Virginia and Tennessee. People who signed election petitions have undergone intimidation, arrest and loss of jobs in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. Canvassers for signatures have been arrested in Illinois, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Arizona. In West Virginia one canvasser, a candidate for governor, was sentenced to a term of six to fifteen years. In Pennsylvania, bail of 43 canvassers was set at $450,000. In Illinois, four were charged with treason and held in $20,000 bail each. In Arizona and West Virginia attorneys for defendants have been assaulted and run out of town. In Illinois a national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party was almost murdered by a mob while collecting signatures.

The Dies Committee has written to petition signers in several states implying that they were under scrutiny for having signed Communist Party petitions. The American Legion has used its influence in various localities to intimidate canvassers and signers. Canvassers and signers have been held in exorbitant bail and bondsmen warned against furnishing them bail. Blacklists of petition signers

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NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
1410 H. Street, N. W. Na.-7720

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FOR RELEASE MORNING PAPERS FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1941

More than 200 delegates from 30 states are arriving in Washington today to attend a National Action Conference called by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Reverend Owen A. Knox, Chairman of the Federation, announced here today. The conference will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, starting Saturday, April 19, and continuing through Sunday.

Principal event of the conference will be a mass meeting at the National Press Club Auditorium Sunday evening where the speakers will be Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, Clifford T. McAvoy, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare, New York City, and Harold Christoffel, president of the Allis-Chalmers Local 248 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Mr. Christoffel will speak on the recent Allis Chalmers strike at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Preceding the mass meeting, panel groups will hold discussions on various phases of civil rights problems in the United States today. The following are the scheduled discussion panels for Saturday:

Rights of Franchise:

Vito Marcantonio, Congressman from New York
Howard Lee, Executive Secretary, Southern Conference for Human Welfare
Abraham Zeitz, Secretary, Committee on Free Elections
Russell Chase, Attorney, Cleveland, Ohio
Henry Collins, Member, Descendants of the American Revolution
Eugene Connolly, American Labor Party

Labor's Rights:

Robert Travis, Organizer, Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee
Ernest Goodman, Assistant Counsel, United Automobile Workers
Edward Schoumomann, Chairman, Committee on Rights of Government Workers, Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Elinor Kahn, Research Director, CIO Maritime Committee
Nathan Witt, Attorney, New York City

Discrimination Against Racial, National and Religious Minorities:

Josephine Truslow Adams, Member, Descendants of the American Revolution
Rabbi Moses Miller, President, Jewish People's Committee
Doxey Wilkerson, Professor of Education, Howard University
John P. Davis, National Negro Congress.

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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August 26, 1941

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Dear Miss Castell:

Not long ago the Vice President of the United States said in a speech that he thought the time was ripe for a Bill of Duties to complement the Bill of Rights. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties at once drew up a Bill of Duties to serve the needs of the American people in this year of 1941--a year no less critical than 1789.

The BILL OF DUTIES for the American people is enclosed.

Read it aloud at the next meeting of your organization. Talk about it--discuss its meaning for American democracy, for your own exercise of democracy. Have there been abrogation of academic freedom, discrimination against racial, religious or political minorities, denial of halls, denial of labor's rights, beatings, illegal arrests, in your community? If any of these things have happened, the Bill of Duties means something to you concretely. Apply it to the events you know about.

Read the Bill of Duties aloud, and adopt it as a platform on which your organization stands. Adopt it as a reaffirmation of democracy in your town and in the whole United States. Write to the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties that you have taken this step, that your people individually accept these high duties in order to defend their "inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness".

Post the Bill of Duties where all may read. You can secure a copy on heavy paper suitable for framing for 50¢. Copies on ordinary paper for mass distribution may be had for $1.00 per 150, $3.00 per 500, $5.00 per 1,000. We will send you as many as you want.

In a sense, the Bill of Duties is the kind of document Jefferson and Tom Paine might have drawn up together. We believe that just as Americans demanded the Bill of Rights a century and a half ago, so all Americans who love democracy will rally to the Bill of Duties today.

Sincerely yours,

Owen A. Knox

Reverend Owen A. Knox,
Chairman

"The way to keep free speech is to speak"

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A Bill of Duties
FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE dearest possession of the American people is its heritage of democratic institutions, under which free men enjoy the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. ¶ Today this heritage is in gravest jeopardy. ¶ Our rights can be preserved to our posterity only as we, the people of the United States, assume the duty of actively defending them. ¶ Therefore, in adopting this Bill of Duties we once more highly resolve that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from our land. And to that end we, as our Founding Fathers did, mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The Bill of Duties

Article 1. It shall be the duty of every American to affirm and uphold the principle on which this nation was founded—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that the sovereignty of the people is supreme.

Article 2. It shall be the duty of the people to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to require strict enforcement of the letter and spirit of the Bill of Rights, the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. And it shall be the duty of the people to defend the right to strike, to protect labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

Article 3. It shall be the duty of the people to practice tolerance toward all forms of religious worship, and to guarantee the free exercise of religion, including the right to refuse military service on grounds of conscience. ¶It shall be the duty of the people to speak out on all public questions thereby assuring that freedom of speech and of the press are preserved, and to guard jealously the right of others to enjoy equal freedom without government interference, intimidation, or economic coercion. ¶The people shall have the duty to implement the right peaceably to assemble by assuring that in every community the places of assembly are freely open to all. ¶It shall be the duty of the people vigorously to exercise their right to petition the government for redress of grievances, and to defend all petitioners against blacklisting, intimidation, or other reprisal.

Article 4. It shall be the duty of the people firmly to resist attempts to pervert their right to keep and bear arms into license for employers to use private arms against workers, or license for the government to use the armed forces against the people themselves.

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the people to protect their persons, houses, papers, and effects from illegal searches and seizures. And they shall defend the rights of all to hold opinions, religious or political, free from spying or inquisition.

Article 6. It shall be the duty of the people to defend the right of aliens as well as citizens to have the protection of due process of law. They shall require that the law be enforced with evenhanded justice against all offenders. And they shall take to themselves the rights and duties of public defenders, insisting that in all cases, whether before the courts, legislative committees, or other agencies of government, the right of the accused to be informed of charges, to have an opportunity to answer charges, and to be represented by counsel be fully respected.

Article 7. It shall be the duty of the people to oppose with all the means in their power violations of the constitutional prohibitions against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments.

Article 8. It shall be the duty of the people to guarantee by their own vigilance the American system of free elections, and to secure the right of franchise to all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color, economic condition, or political opinion.

Article 9. It shall be the duty of the people to combat all doctrines of racism by eradicating anti-Semitism and assuring to the Negro and all other racial minorities equal political, economic and social rights throughout the land.

Article 10. It shall be the prime duty of the people to unmask the deception that democracy can be "temporarily" laid aside during an emergency, and they shall resolutely determine to defend democracy by refusing to surrender any of their basic constitutional rights. ¶It shall be the duty of each and every American to make this country a true democracy by keeping bright and sharp through use democracy's own weapons—the untrammelled thought and fearless action of a free people.

THIS "Bill of Duties for the American People" was prepared and adopted by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, April 20, 1941. Copies may be secured by writing to the Federation at 1410 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. All organizations are free to adopt the Bill of Duties as an instrument for the present day maintenance of the Bill of Rights.

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INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES AND CIVIL RIGHTS

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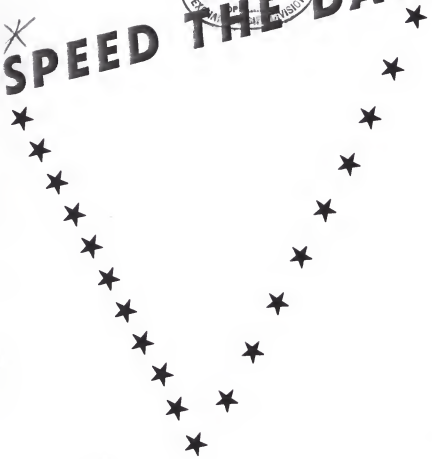

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LEGISLATION FOR VICTORY

A Summary of Federal Legislation

Affecting Civil Rights

78th Congress — 1943

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

1123 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Washington Bureau: 1400 L Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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1123 Broadway, Room 907—New York 10, N. Y.—CHelsea 2-1260

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1400 L St., N.W.
NATIONAL 7720

SEP 19 1978

October 18, 1943

Dear Mr. Stanley:

"My neighbors are storing drinking water in bottles--they have heard the whites are going to poison the water in the Negro neighborhood.". Testimony June 23 at an emergency meeting of the Detroit Citizens Committee during the Detroit riots. Testimony of an unfounded fear born of two unforgettable days and nights of murder and wholesale violence in the streets.

One by one terror stricken Negroes recount to their leaders stories of fear and horror. So shaken were they, they were afraid to ask at the jail or morgue for their missing.

You know the story all too well; Mobile, Los Angeles, Beaumont, Detroit-- and other war centers where propaganda and violence were aimed at Negroes and Jews. Then Plage Laval, Canada, where anti-Semitic riots broke out.

Will you, will we stand by and see it happen here as it happened in Hamburg, in Vienna, Sudetenland and France? Can we stand idly by as fear stalks our streets?

We are at war, grim decisive hours are just ahead. As our sons storm the Fortress Europe, as victory looms, our own country is in mortal danger. As Hitler's forces weaken abroad, his desperate agents here redouble their efforts. Think! Three million manhours were lost in the plants of Detroit alone. Production schedules for planes, guns, jeeps were broken down. Morale was shattered in the very heart of democracy's arsenal. This thing must not happen again!

The rioters have friends--and they investigate. The victims are made the guilty. The cure, they lie, is the Jim Crow car, and more of it, the lynch rope and more of it, the Klan riding in the moonlight, the poll tax, signs "Gentiles Only," signs "Mexicans and Negroes Keep Out"-- and more of them. Race riots are as American as baseball, they say. We say no, we say they lie, and we propose to do something about it.

When the riots broke, Federation national representatives rushed to Detroit, joined with our local Civil Rights Federation to aid the victims, consult with the Mayor and judges, organize community action. Good work was done - but it was work after Hitler's plot had succeeded. The shame of Detroit burnt deep on those who worked on the spot. The Federation and other organizations decided to prevent its ever happening again.

GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman

MILTON N. KEMNITZ
Executive Secretary

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel

FRANCES M. WILLIAMS
Administrative Secretary

ELAYNE GOLDSTEIN
Washington Secretary

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1400 L St., N.W., 5

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FINANCE DEPT. ANNEX

November 16, 1944

Dear Friend:

We have just been notified that the Commission Against Discrimination of the State of New York has scheduled public hearings between November 27 - December 6 in five cities, on tentative proposals to help eliminate discriminatory practices because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The Commission must submit recommendations to Governor Dewey and the State Legislature on or before February 1, 1945, on this issue. It has formulated its proposals in the form of bills to be acted on by the Legislature. It is now making these proposals public and encouraging testimony and discussion of them through the hearings scheduled in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and New York City. The Commission is planning to have each organization desiring to do so, represented at one of the meetings for the purpose of presenting its views through one designated spokesman.

Since the people of New York State evinced unprecedented interest during the past years in eliminating discriminatory practices of this nature, through introducing more than one hundred bills in the 1943 legislative session, and were shocked when no action was taken on any bill, we feel certain the organizations throughout the State will welcome the hearings now scheduled.

We have made a summary of the two tentative proposals offered by the Commission for discussion at the hearings. A copy of this is enclosed for your convenience, as is a schedule of the hearings in the five cities.

We urge that you bring this matter to the attention of your organization immediately, and that the organization request permission to have a representative appear at the hearings. We suggest also that you write the Commission for copies of the two proposals under discussion. Inquiries should be addressed to:

State of New York
COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION
Room 1016 - 36 West 44 Street
New York 18, N.Y.
Mr. Irving M. Ives, Chairman

We should be interested in the NFCL office in having a postcard or brief letter from you indicating whether or not the organization with which you are connected is planning to participate in these hearings.

Sincerely yours,

Frances M. Williams
Administrative Secretary

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GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel

FRANCES M. WILLIAMS
Administrative Secretary

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1400 L ST., N.W., 5
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EXCHANGE DIVISION

April 8, 1943 SEP 19 1978

Dear Friend:

A recently publicized special War Department order regarding criteria for judging loyalty in connection with the granting of commissions and certain other appointments, evoked virulent and sustained opposition from the Chicago-Tribune, the Hearst Press, Rep. John Rankin and other spokesmen for those forces whose activities have disrupted America's unity behind the war effort.

Because of the fundamental importance of the Department's order to the war effort, and to the entire fight for the protection and extension of constitutional liberties, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties initiated the enclosed statement of support which now has more than two hundred signatures of distinguished leaders from every walk of life. This is an eloquent repudiation of the disruptive campaign of red-baiting and distortion which is still frantically being waged by a small but powerful group, apparently fearing and opposing genuine national unity.

Since considerable newspaper space was given to the attacks on the War Department order, but a virtual "news blackout" has been extended to the hundreds of releases on this important statement and list of signers, it has been published as a public service by NFCL. We enclose a copy for your convenience, and shall be glad to receive any comment you care to make.

Sincerely yours,

George Marshall

George Marshall
Chairman

P.S. If you would like additional copies of this booklet, for distribution to your friends or to members of your organization, please send us your request on the enclosed form.

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NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERT[illegible]
205 East 42 Street New York 17, N.Y.

SEP 19 1978

Listed below are the names of Congressmen who, we estimate (as of Nov. 28, 1945), have not yet signed Discharge Petition #4 to bring up H.R. 2232 (the House bill to make the FEPC permanent). Since, according to House rules, no one is permitted to take off the list of signers on a petition, this list is simply the best estimate we have been able to make. It gives us and you something to "work from". Do not assume your own Congressman is already a signer; check up on him specifically. Write your Congressman at the House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C., and visit him at his home during the Holiday recess.

Please let NFCL know what your Congressmen says. It helps in carrying on the campaign.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia are excluded from the list. To the best of our knowledge, none of the Congressmen from these states are signers.

The abbreviations below are: the numbers indicate the Congressmen's Congressional District; D means Democrat; R means Republican; his town or city is indicated.

ARIZONA
- Richard F. Harless (D. at large, Phoenix)
- John R. Murdock (D. at large, Tempe)

CALIFORNIA
- Clarence F. Lea (D. 1, Santa Rosa)
- Clair Engle (D. 2, Red Bluff)
- J. Leroy Johnson (R. 3, Stockton)
- Jack Z. Anderson (R. 8, San Juan)
- Alfred J. Elliott (D. 10, Tulare)
- Carl Hinshaw (R. 20, Pasadena)
- Harry R. Sheppard (R. 21, Yucaipa)

COLORADO
- Dean M. Gillespie (R. 1, Denver)
- William S. Hill (R. 2, Fort Collins)
- J. Edgar Chenoweth (R. 3, Trinidad)
- Robert F. Rockwell (R. 4, Paonia)

CONNECTICUT
- Clare Boothe Luce (R. 4, Red Wing)
- Joseph E. Talbot (R. 5, Naugatuck)

IDAHO
- Compton I. White (D. 1, Clarks Fork)
- Henry C. Dworshak (R. 2, Burley)

ILLINOIS
- Ralph E. Church (R. 10, Chicago)
- Chauncey W. Reed (R. 11, W.Chicago)
- Noah M. Mason (R. 12, Oglesby)
- Leo E. Allen (R. 13, Galena)
- Anton J. Johnson (R. 14, Macomb)
- Robert B. Chiperfield (R. 15, Canton)
- Leslie C. Arends (R. 17, Melvin)
- Jessie Summer (R. 18, Milford)
- Rolla C. McMillen (R. 19, Decatur)
- Sid Simpson (R. 20, Carrollton)
- Evan Howell (R. 21, Springfield)
- Charles W. Vursell (R. 23, Salem)
- C. W. Bishop (R. 25, Carterville)

INDIANA
- Charles A. Halleck (R. 2, Rensselaer)
- Robert A. Grant (R. 3, South Bend)
- George W. Gillie (R. 4, Fort Wayne)

KANSAS
- Errett P. Scrivner (R. 2, Kansas City)
- Thomas D. Winter (R. 3, Girard)
- Edward H. Rees (R. 4, Lyon County)
- Clifford R. Hope (R. 5, Garden City)
- Frank Carlson (R. 6, Concordia)

KENTUCKY
- Noble J. Gregory (D. 1, Mayfield)
- Earle C. Clements (D. 2, Morganfield)
- Emmet O'Neal (D. 3, Louisville)
- Frank L. Chelf (D. 4, Lebanon)
- Brent Spence (D. 5, Fort Thomas)
- Virgil Chapman (D. 6, Paris, Bourbon County)
- Andrew J. May (D. 7, Prestonburg)
- Joe B. Bates (D. 8, Greenup)
- John M. Robsion (D. 9, Barbourville)

MAINE
- Robert Hale (R. 1, Portland)
- Frank Fellows (R. 3, Bangor)

MARYLAND
- Dudley G. Roe (D. 1, Sudlersville)
- H. Streett Baldwin (D. 2, Baltimore)
- George H. Fallon (D. 4, Baltimore)
- Lansdale G. Sasscer (D. 5, Upper Marl)

MASSACHUSETTS
- John W. Heselton (R. 1, Deerfield)
- Chas. R. Clason (R. 2, Springfield)
- Pehr G. Holmes (R. 4, Worcester)
- Edith Nourse Rogers (R. 5, Lowell)
- George J. Bates (R. 6, Salem)
- Angier L. Goodwin (R. 8, Melrose)
- Charles L. Gifford (R. 9, Cotuit Barnstable)
- John W. McCormack (D. 12, Dorchester)
- Richard G. Wigglesworth (R. 13, Milton)
- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R. 14, N.Attleboro)

MICHIGAN
- Earl C. Michener (R. 2, Adrian)

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
1400 L St., N.W., 5

November 21, 1945

Dear Friend:

After almost three years of delay, the New York City Board of Education has recently suspended May Quinn, a fascist-minded teacher, and has appointed a special Committee of the Board to try her.

There is, however, grave danger that her case will be whitewashed. Strong pressure to completely exonerate Miss Quinn has been brought by the Educational Signpost, a paper published in Brooklyn which has followed the line of Father Coughlin's Social Justice, and by others of a similar and anti-democratic outlook.

Fourteen of Miss Quinn's fellow-teachers filed detailed charges with the Principal of P. S. 227 in Brooklyn to the effect that Miss Quinn has spread anti-Semitism and other un-American attitudes in her Civics classroom including the praise of Hitler and the use of excerpts from a subversive leaflet.

Miss Quinn brought a libel suit against the teachers making these charges; but on June 18, 1945 after a three day trial the jury decided the case in favor of the defendants, and thereby repudiated Miss Quinn's libel charges.

Miss Quinn continued to teach civics to New York children until recently. If she should be reinstated, it would have an extremely serious effect on the morale of students, teachers and parents, and would be an open invitation to other teachers to disseminate racial and religious prejudice and other fascist propaganda in the classrooms of New York City's schools.

We therefore urge that you immediately write to Miss Mary Dillon, President of the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, and to Joseph Fackenthal, Chairman of the Board's Committee which is trying Miss Quinn, demanding the immediate dismissal of Miss Quinn from the school system.

It would also be helpful if you would organize a delegation of community leaders to see Miss Dillon on this important matter. Please let us know what action you take.

Sincerely yours,

George Marshall

George Marshall
Chairman

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GEORGE MARSHALL, *Chairman*
FRANCES M. WILLIAMS, *Executive Secretary*
ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel
MARY D. POND, *Associate Secretary*
ANDY SELLER, *Washington Secretary*

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
802 F St., N.W., 4

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EXCHANGE GIFT DIVISION

November 5, 1945

Dear Friend:

With this letter comes one of the most important pamphlets printed in America in recent years.

In it the United States War Department says:

"The United States also has its native fascists. They say that they are 100% American."

"Can we afford to brush them off as mere crackpots? We once laughed Hitler off as a harmless little clown with a funny mustache."

"Whenever free governments anywhere fail to solve their basic economic and social problems, there is always the danger that a native brand of fascism will arise to exploit the situation and the people."

The War Department in Army Talk No. 64, prepared as part of its orientation program, goes on to indicate that fascists in America may differ slightly from those of other countries, but that they have these three characteristics: 1. The use of anti-Semitism, anti-Negro, anti-labor, anti-foreign born and anti-Catholic propaganda. 2. Rabid ultra nationalism. 3. Redbaiting.

This pamphlet is important not only because of what it says, but how it says it. In ten lively illustrations, artist Harry Sternberg has helped to get the War Department's message across to the reader in a forceful, dramatic way. We are certain that on glancing through "THEY STILL CARRY ON! Native Fascists - How to Spot Them and Stop Them", you will recognize its value.

Added urgency is given this message by the current national picture, with the upsurge of open activity on the part of Gerald L.K. Smith, the Christian Front and the Ku Klux Klan, as well as the Dies-like program being followed by the Rankin Committee on Un-American Activities. Those events make it imperative that the people in your community possess the understanding of fascism necessary to recognize its proponents when they show up in your town.

Please use the enclosed card to order a quantity of "THEY STILL CARRY ON!" for distribution through your organization and among your friends. There is no more important piece of literature for distribution in America today.

A striking 2-color poster (14x22) for promotion of the pamphlet is available with quantity orders.

Sincerely yours,

George Marshall

George Marshall, Chairman

uopwa 1-47

GEORGE MARSHALL, *Chairman*
FRANCES M. WILLIAMS, *Executive Secretary*
ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN, NATHAN WITT, *Counsel*
MARY D. POND, *Associate Secretary*
ANDY SELLER, *Washington Secretary*

61-7557 X-JK3 .N3

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
802 F St., N.W., 4

December 14, 1945

Dear Friend:

Congress will recess for the holidays on December 20th. Your Congressman and Senators will be home. They will be interested in what you and other voters are thinking. When they go back to Washington the first of the year, they should take with them the directives of the people whom they represent.

Since the summer recess, Congress has sabotaged the reconversion program. The desperately needed unemployment compensation bill has been deliberately and publicly buried. The Full Employment Bill has been cut to pieces. The bill for a permanent FEPC has been stalled, as has the anti-poll tax bill. But when the President urged an anti-labor proposal, Congress outdid itself.

Now the Congressmen are coming home. Now is the time to prepare for visits to your Congressman and Senators, to organize delegations, arrange interviews and prepare telephone campaigns. In your visits and calls, hit these issues:

1. The Norton-Ellender anti-labor bills, H.R. 4908 and S. 1661 embodying the President's strike-curbing proposals; the vicious Hobbs bill, H.R. 32, which passed the House Dec. 12 and goes now to the Senate; the Arends-Smith-Connolly bill, H.R. 3937 and the Gwynne bill, H.R. 2788. Your Congressman should be committed not only to vote against but to fight against these anti-labor bills and similar measures which may be introduced in the House and Senate.

2. Discharge Petition #4 to bring up the bill for a permanent FEPC, H.R. 2232.

3. Discharge Petition #12 to bring up the resolution abolishing the House Committee on un-American Activities, dominated by Congressman Rankin. Check to make sure that your Congressman has signed both of these Discharge Petitions. (See enclosed list of Congressmen who we believe have not signed Petition #4).

4. The anti-poll tax bill, H.R. 7, can be brought before the Senate for action at any time. Commit your Senators to work actively for passage of H.R. 7, including voting for cloture if necessary to avoid defeat of the bill by a filibuster.

Make certain that your Representative and Senators commit themselves definitely on these issues. Notify us of the commitments you have obtained. The strength of your delegation, the number of your interviews and telephone calls may be the deciding factor in swinging your Congressman's votes on these vital issues. Begin now! Plan and prepare your campaign!

Sincerely yours and the Season's Greetings,

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

uopwa 1-47

GEORGE MARSHALL, *Chairman*
FRANCES M. WILLIAMS, *Executive Secretary*
ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN, NATHAN WITT, *Counsel*
MARY D. POND, *Associate Secretary*
ANDY SELLER, *Washington Secretary*

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Copy of correspondence between the Un-American Committee and National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U.S.
Committee on Un-American Activities

To: NFCL December 27, 1945

Gentlemen:

Will you please be good enough to send me a list of your officers and directors.

I should like also to send an investigator to your office to take a look at your books and records to determine whether the organization is engaged in subversive activities. Please let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,
Ernie Adamson, Chief Counsel

To: Un-American Committee January 2, 1946

Dear Mr. Adamson: We are in receipt of your letter of December 27th, 1945. Your request will be referred to the Board of the NFCL at a meeting held later this month. We shall inform you of the decision of the Board.

Yours truly,
George Marshall, Chairman

To: NFCL January 3, 1946

Dear Sir: I have your letter of January 2, and I had hoped that your reply would be prompt and definite. I suggest that you write me again. I do not know how long this Committee will care to wait.

I am trying to conduct the procedure in an orderly and courteous manner. If my polite inquiries do not receive more polite and courteous attention then I shall resort to more direct methods.

Sincerely,
Ernie Adamson, Chief Counsel

To Un-American Committee January 7, 1946

Dear Sir: I am rather surprised at the tone of your January 3rd letter.

I believe your request of December 27th to be of sufficient importance to bring it before the Board of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties for its careful consideration and decision. This seemed to me to be the orderly, proper and courteous procedure for the consideration by our organization of your request. I am still of this opinion.

The meeting of the Board will take place on Friday, January 18th, after which I shall apprise you of its decision.

No officer of the NFCL is authorized to act in a matter of this kind without the action of the Board.

Very truly yours,
George Marshall, Chairman

To: NFCL January 10, 1946

Dear Sir: I have your letter of January 7th.

Would you rather cooperate with the Committee voluntarily or shall we subpoena your records.

Yours very truly
Ernie Adamson, Chief Counsel

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

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1400 L St., N.W., 5

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April 27, 1945

Dear Friend:

Not only have the unified efforts of the nation in the war heightened our appreciation of the democratic principles on which this nation was founded and which are at stake today, but thinking persons throughout the United States are deeply concerned about the effect which discrimination against minorities, if allowed to go unchecked, will have on the war effort and on the well-being of the nation in the vital reconversion period and in future years.

Pending in the United States Congress are bills (H.R. 2232 and S. 101) which would, as an important step in fighting discrimination and accompanying prejudice, make the Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent government agency with increased power of enforcement.

Many questions as to the "wisdom" of this measure have been raised, not so much by those who may be honestly confused but by those who are viciously appealing to prejudice in order to protect their own selfish interests. On the other hand, lack of sufficient action on the part of communities in terms of telling Congress of their support for FEPC has resulted in delaying the vote on the permanent FEPC bill.

Answers to obstructionist arguments may be found in the sober and realistic presentation of the problem by Carey McWilliams, eminent author and lawyer, in his article, "Race Discrimination and the Law" which has been reprinted by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Here is shown the necessity of approaching the problem of race relations as one which is of common concern to the entire community and of importance to the general welfare of the nation. Prejudice and discrimination are defined as separate and distinct elements in the picture. Here, too, McWilliams explodes theories that any action in this field will bring further chaos, showing rather that a definite, realistic, intelligent and democratic program of legislation for the protection of the rights of minorities will result in the solution of one of the nation's knottiest, yet most important, problems.

Specific suggestions as to mobilizing community support for FEPC are outlined in the leaflet "What Score Do You Have on Your Congressmen and Senators", which also depicts the methods used by FEPC to combat discrimination. This is being distrubuted to civic, professional, labor, farm, educational, religious and

(over)

GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman
FRANCES M. WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary

ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel

MARY D. POND
Associate Secretary
ANDY SELLER
Washington Secretary

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

WASHINGTON OFFICE
802 F St., N.W., 4

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March 13, 1946

Dear Friend:

The fight to abolish discrimination in America is not only a question of obtaining legislation prohibiting discrimination -- but, once the laws are passed, seeing that they are made to work.

New York State is outstanding in the number of anti-discrimination laws on the books. These must be translated into actual practice to be effective.

"EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS", a 64-page illustrated handbook on discrimination laws in New York, is published by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties to give organizations and individuals throughout the state a working manual of permanent usefulness to aid in the enforcement of these laws.

"EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS" should be placed immediately in the hands of every civic-minded citizen of the state and of every officer and active member of organizations interested in eliminating discrimination.

The enclosed leaflet, in addition to describing the booklet, provides an order blank for "EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS". Order today for yourself and your organization. If you wish additional copies of this promotion sheet to mail to your membership, please advise NFCL of the quantity you will need.

Sincerely yours,

Mary D. Pond

Mary D. Pond
Associate Secretary

P.S. We have been able to print only 10,000 of these booklets at this time. Order today to make sure that you get as many as you want.

uopwa 1-47

GEORGE MARSHALL, *Chairman*
FRANCES M. WILLIAMS, *Executive Secretary*
ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN, NATHAN WITT, *Counsel*
MARY D. POND, *Associate Secretary*
ANDY SELLER, *Washington Secretary*
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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

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February 1, 1946

Dear Friend:

Gerald L.K. Smith came before the so-called House Committee on Un-American Activities this week and, with the aid of Rankin, engaged in vicious attacks on Franklin D. Roosevelt, CIO President Philip Murray and PAC Director Sidney Hillman, several progressive Congressmen and a number of democratic organizations. Smith also used the occasion to declare that he would ask the Committee, which is fathered and controlled by Rankin, to investigate national progressive organizations and their leaders, particularly Hollywood stars.

Thus it was again proved that nothing could be more un-American than the activities of the Un-American Committee itself. The only answer to such a situation is the abolition of the Un-American Committee.

This Committee can be abolished if all the people who are outraged by its vicious program will act. STOP THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE will help to acquaint the American people with the activities of the Un-American Committee and awaken them to its danger. Here is a leaflet which your organization should purchase and distribute throughout every section of your community immediately.

Illustrated and easily read, it tells why the Un-American Committee must be abolished. It lists the Committee's program of attack on labor, veterans, radio commentators, Negroes, Jews, minority groups and democratic organizations. It shows how Rankin, through the Committee, uses the methods of Hitler in an attempt to disrupt and destroy our democracy.

ORDER quantities of STOP THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE and plan to give it the widest possible circulation. (Use the enclosed card. Orders will come C.O.D.).

WRITE your Congressman to sign Discharge Petition #12 and work for the abolition of the Rankin Un-American Committee.

CONTRIBUTE as much as you can - from your organization and individually - to help NFCL pay for the campaign to rid America of a great disgrace and serious danger.

This Committee must be abolished immediately. It must not be allowed to continue to use Congressional privilege to threaten the entire nation.

Sincerely,

Mary Pond

uopwa 1-47

Mary Pond, Associate Secretary.

GEORGE MARSHALL, *Chairman*
FRANCES M. WILLIAMS, *Executive Secretary*
ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel
MARY D. POND, *Associate Secretary*
ANDY SELLER, *Washington Secretary*

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NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
205 East 42 Street, New York 17, MU 4 - 6640

January 18, 1946

ACTION NOTE: Had it not been for the WESTERN UNION strike*this communication would have been a wire. It is that important!

PERMANENT FEPC BILL BEFORE SENATE

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BACKGROUND: On Jan 18, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D.-N.M.) brought up S. 101 the Senate bill to create a permanent FEPC. Sen. Chavez' motion to take the bill from the calendar and make it the order of business was passed by a vote of 49 to 17 (22 Democrats, 26 Republicans and a Progressive voted for consideration of the bill, while 15 Democrats, all southerners, and two Republicans, Senators Bushfield and Millikin opposed).

FILIBUSTER BEGUN: Senators George (Ga.), Eastland (Miss.), Bilbo (Miss.), and Overton (La.) started the filibuster. Bilbo said, "I propose to exercise my right to speak twice on the measure for 30 days each time." Under Senate rules, the only way to break a filibuster is to invoke cloture (a motion to limit debate). In order to invoke cloture, a 2/3's majority is required. In the past supporters of poll tax legislation in the Senate have yielded to the filibusterers upon the failure of a cloture vote to achieve the necessary 2/3's majority. It may be necessary to make several efforts at a cloture vote before a large enough majority may be achieved. It is therefore necessary to commit Senators to vote for cloture as often as is necessary in order to break the filibuster.

AMENDMENTS: Poll tax opponents of the bill have indicated that they will offer 1000 delaying amendments. Senators Morse, Ball and Smith have indicated their intention to present amendments which would cripple the FEPC.

ACTION: 1. Communicate at once with both your Senators urging:
   a. That they vote for S. 101
   b. That they vote for cloture and that they continue to vote for cloture as often as is necessary in order to break the filibuster.
   c. That they oppose all amendments to the bill.
   d. That they give active and continuous support to Senator Chavez and those leading the fight for passage of S. 101.
2. Organize a series of delegations to go to Washington starting at once to contact your Senators personally and to observe the debate from the Senate gallery.
3. Publicize your actions and communications and urge others to join you.

CONGRESS SET TO ACT ON ANTI-LABOR BILLS

SITUATION: Enemies of labor using the President's so-called fact-finding-cooling-off bill, itself an anti-labor measure, as a spearhead behind which they expect to bring up all the Rankin, Smith, Hoffman, etc., anti-labor proposals. The House Labor Committee is expected to act by Tuesday, Jan. 22. The House Military Affairs Committee has indicated that it too may present anti-labor bills and meanwhile, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor is holding hearings.

ACTION: Communicate with your Congressman and Senators and Rep. Jennings Randolph, Acting Chairman, House Labor Committee, and Sen. James Murray, Chairman, Senate Committee on Education and Labor, urging that they vote against the Norton-Ellender bill (the Truman anti-labor proposal) and all other anti-labor bills.

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ANSWER TO THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

STATEMENT UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
at its meeting on January 18, 1946

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities (the Rankin Committee) carrying on the dangerous and un-American work of the Dies Committee, has taken another step in its campaign to undermine American democracy. It now attacks the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (NFCL), which has consistently worked for the extension of the constitutional and democratic rights of the American people and for the defense of these rights. The Committee under threat of subpoena has demanded that the NFCL submit its books and records for inspection for the ostensible purpose of judging whether or not the NFCL is engaged in "subversive activities".

The attached correspondence discloses how the request was initiated and the efforts of the Committee's counsel, Ernie Adamson, to browbeat the Federation into submitting to such an insulting and unjustifiable inquiry.

The Federation has determined, by an unanimous vote of its Executive Board present at a meeting held on January 18th, that it will not submit to the demands of the Rankin Un-American Committee.

The Un-American Committee is serving no proper legislative purpose. It has shown by its actions that it is using the broad, vague, undefinable terms of the resolution which continued it to serve the interests of the fascist-minded persons in this country by labeling as "un-American" every anti-fascist organization and sneering it as "red" or "subversive".

Having acquired intact the million-name blacklist of the Dies Committee, it would add the personnel files of all wartime Government agencies to it. At Gerald L.K. Smith's urging, it has been "investigating" the Hollywood film industry; it attempted to influence the New York municipal election by subpoenaing Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Negro Communist and Edward J. Loughlin, New York Democratic leader, just prior to the elections. It has intimidated radio stations by "investigating" scripts for such liberal commentators as Raymond Gram Swing, Cecil Brown, Johannes Steel, William Gailmor and others and by sponsoring a bill to restrict news comment; it has launched a series of red smears against patriotic, democratic organizations including the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the Council for American-Soviet Friendship, the Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism and others.

The activities of the NFCL, widespread and publicly known, do not permit the imputation that they are un-American or subversive. These activities include support of the soldiers' right to vote, the poll tax repeal, the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the rights of all democratic minorities to full participation in the war and in civilian life. The NFCL has been active in the support of labor's rights and in the fight against anti-labor legislation and activities. It fights anti-Semitism, discrimination against Negroes, red-baiting and all other Hitlerite disruptive and divisive tactics. Particularly the NFCL has urged and supported every action against the seditionists and all native fascists.

The work of the NFCL is fully protected by the Bill of Rights from interference by the Rankin Un-American Committee. All of its activities consist of the exercise of free speech, free press and the right of assembly and petition, all

(MORE)

This piece of literature received at the Milwaukee Chapter of the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties. Meeting held at the Braunfeld's Restaurant in the Miller Hotel 723-North 3rd Street, February 12th, 1942. Received this literature at the close of the meeting at 9:35 P. M. February 12th, 1942.

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Respectfully submitted,

Frank Stachowicz Wypocki

Patrolmen, Detroit No. 3

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*Civil Liberties *and the* ANTI-AXIS WAR

EXHIBIT NO. 11 PAGE NO. 30
REPORT SA E. F. DOOLEY DATED 6-21-43
*NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

What Does This War Mean to American Civil Rights?

WITH the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Hitler's declaration of war, and our entrance into the anti-fascist war, the question arises, "What is the place of civil rights in the fight for victory over the fascist Axis?"

To answer this question, the whole purpose of the war, and America's part in it must be examined.

"What we face is nothing more nor less than an attempt to overthrow and cancel out the great upsurge of human liberty of which the American Bill of Rights is the fundamental document," said President Roosevelt on the 150th anniversary of our Bill of Rights, December 15, 1941.

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STATE-WIDE CONFERENCE ★ DETROIT, AUGUST 15

To Strengthen Michigan's Unity for Victory

HOTEL BOOK-CADILLAC

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★Civil Rights Federation

530 INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
PHONE CADILLAC 6278
Detroit, Michigan

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EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

PROF. JOHN F. SHEPARD
PRESIDENT

JACK KASKIN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

★FINDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS

SMASH MICHIGAN'S FIFTH COLUMN!

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The Way To Keep Free Speech Is To *SPEAK*

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MASS MEETING

SEP 1978

EVERYWHERE throughout America the people have swung into action in defense of their civil rights. There is deep and mounting indignation at the attacks on constitutional liberties. These attacks are directed against freedom of speech, press and assembly, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the right to vote as you please, the right to freedom of opinion. They are carried on with police violence and vigilante intimidation. ¶ But the people have refused to give ground. They have moved forward, strong and unyielding, in defense of our American liberties, which the forces of reaction, under the cloak of war hysteria would destroy. The masses of the people demand, "No blackout of civil rights."

Hear——

EDWIN S. SMITH

Member, National Labor Relations Board

CLIFFORD T. McAVOY

Deputy Commissioner of Welfare, New York City

HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

President, Allis-Chalmers Local 248, U. A. W.-C. I. O.

The Way to Keep Free Speech is to Speak!

TIME: Sunday, April 20, 8:15 P. M.

PLACE: National Press Club Auditorium (14th and F Streets, N. W.)

AUSPICES:

ADMISSION: 25 Cents

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE for DEMOCRATIC ACTION

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CALL national ACTION conference for Civil Rights

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APRIL 19 - 20
HOTEL HAMILTON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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NATIONAL FEDERATION for CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

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"I believe the result of this Conference should be a determination to organize broadly and effectively for the protection of democratic rights in the period ahead . . . The need is for vigilance, for patience, for courage, and for appeals to the reasonable inclinations of men to barricade their minds against the whirlwinds of hysterical fear. The motives of those who use patriotism as a cloak for selfishness must be unceasingly exposed. Those who from panic or more sinister motives would substitute mob violence for the orderly processes of government must submit to the prompt restraints of law . . . A great test confronts the people of the United States, that is, to show the world that we can go through a period of national arming in the midst of a great war raging abroad with our minds directed toward the preservation of democracy at home."

—From a speech by Edwin S. Smith, member National Labor Relations Board, delivered at the National Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1940.

Washington, D. C.
1410 H Street, N. W.

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"—to secure the blessings of liberty—"

Full Employment As a Safeguard To Civil Liberties

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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STOP THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

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National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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205 East 42nd Street, Room 1613 — New York 17, N. Y. — MUrray Hill 4-6640

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
802 F St., N.W., 4

FULL EMPLOYMENT is an issue which necessarily involves the interest and welfare of all the American people. We must have full employment if we want:

- a decent standard of living for your entire community, with proper facilities for community health and education.
- security and stability for small storekeepers, small businessmen, teachers and the self-employed -- all of whom are as dependent on the worker's wage as he is himself.
- for all of us, the protection of civil liberties. The partner of unemployment has always been wholesale violation of civil rights.

"TO SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY" (a copy of which is enclosed) gives concrete evidence that full employment is necessary as a safeguard to civil liberties. A. J. Isserman, NFCL Counsel, appeared before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to testify in favor of the Full Employment Bill (Wagner's S. 380). Based on his able testimony this pamphlet provides a strong argument for full employment. It is designed for use by non-labor as well as labor groups.

The Full Employment Bill is at a critical stage. It has been amended by the Senate until it only guarantees the right to look for a job, as Sen. Barkley put it. Hearings are now on in the House Excutive Expenditures Committee. Then it will go to the floor of the House for a vote. It can either be returned to its full strength -- as it must be -- with the federal government taking proper responsibility for assuring employment; or it can be emasculated beyond recognition.

This is not solely a labor issue. It touches you and me, our neighbors and friends, the veterans -- every American. It will take the mobilization of your entire community in support of the Full Employment Bill -- without weakening amendments -- if we are to achieve satisfactory full employment legislation.

THERE IS NO TIME TO BE LOST

Take the actions suggested on the back of "TO SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY"

ORDER YOUR COPIES TODAY FOR DISTRIBUTION IN YOUR ORGANIZATION AND YOUR COMMUNITY

Wire your order or use the attached order blank, but do it now!

PRICES: per thousand $25.00; per hundred $2.75; per copy 5¢.

uopwa 1

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES 205 East 42 St., New York 17,N.Y.

PLEASE SEND _____ COPIES OF "TO SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY" to

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Enclosed is $_____ for the pamphlets and $_____ as a contribution to NFCL.

uopwa 1

GEORGE MARSHALL
Chairman
FRANCES M. WILLIAMS
Executive Secretary
ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN
NATHAN WITT
Counsel
MARY D. POND
Associate Secretary
ANDY SELLER
Washington Secretary

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KEEPING ELECTIONS FREE

A Model Election Law

THE COMMITTEE ON FREE ELECTIONS
100 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY

The Committee on Free Elections is a Sub-Committee of The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

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Col. J.A.

EXHIBIT NO. 13 PAGE NO. 5P
REPORT SA E. F. DOOLEY DATED
NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CON-
STITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

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* * * *

One of the main theatres of today's struggle for and against civil rights is Congress. Those who would act effectively in defense of democracy must know what is taking place on Capitol Hill. This outline and the suggestions contained herein should prove of some help in that action.

* * * *

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES
1410 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

TRAINING PROGRAM
JUNE 18, 1947

PUBLICITY

A. PUBLICITY CONTACT WORK
I. Important role played by the individual in establishing initial contacts.
II. Inadequacy of mailed news release which has not been preceded by personal contact.
III. Analysis and comparison of mail, phone and personal means of contact and advantage of later method.
IV. Sources of contact--- editors; city, society and photo editors; key reporters; columnists; feature writers.
V. Techniques of approach and development of permanent World Republic "friends" among press people.
VI. Specific situations contact man is likely to meet.

B. INTRODUCTION: GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF WORLD REPUBLIC PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.
I. Explore all possible sources of information on World Republic
a. Knowing background and keeping up to date on all World Republic workers.
b. Knowing history and activities of each department.
c. Knowing the activities of World Republic as a unit.
d. Knowing the activities and interests of people who are backing or evidence interest in World Republic.
II. Converting this information into news so as to assure the best possible coverage.
III. Coordinating this information so as to tell the public of the day by day activities of World Republic.
IV. Keeping informed on world affairs and how they relate to world government, and being able to let your opinion known to all possible news sources.

C. CHANNELS USED TO GIVE TO THE PUBLIC THE ACTIVITIES, AIMS, GROWTH, AND PLANS OF WORLD REPUBLIC AND OF WORLD GOVERNMENT.
I. The Daily Newspapers
a. General news columns
b. Special departments
(1. Society and clubs
c. Columnists
d. Editorial pages
II. Foreign language press or papers designed for special groups.
a. Jewish Sentinel
b. Chicago Defender
III. Wire Services
a. Associated Press
b. International News Service
c. United Press
IV. Community and Neighborhood press
a. Home Town papers
b. Myer's newspapers
c. North Shore papers
d. Others
V. Magazines
VI. College and University Publications
VII. Bulletins and News Letters
VIII. Personal Letters

D. Methods of Disseminating News
I. Straight News Story

General Outline for Publicity Department

It is the duty of the publicity department to keep before the general public the daily and continuing story of World Republic's fight for peace through world government. To do this, it must utilize every news channel available. The principal news channels are:

1. The Daily Newspapers
   - (a) General news columns
   - (b) Special Departments
     - (1) Society and clubs
     - (2) Financial pages
     - (3) Sports pages
   - (c) Columnists
   - (d) Editorial pages

2. Foreign Language Press

3. City News Bureau (Chicago)

4. Wire Service
   - (a) Associated Press
   - (b) United Press
   - (c) International News

5. Community and Neighborhood Press

6. Radio Hook-ups and local stations
   - (a) Commentators and news reporters
   - (b) Radio scripts

7. National Feature Syndicates
   - (a) N.E.A. Service, Cleveland, Ohio
   - (b) Central Press Service, Cleveland, Ohio
   - (c) Western Newspaper Union, Chicago

8. Monthly and Weekly Magazines

9. College and University Press

10. Churches
    - (a) Pulpit and program announcements
    - (b) Church press and magazines

11. Movies
    - (a) Newsreels
    - (b) Movie Scenarios
    - (c) Own educational shorts and newsreels

II

The key man in publicity is of course, the director. It is his duty to assign members of the department to specific tasks and to see that all news channels are covered. Under the present set-up, with both personel and friendes limited, it will not be possible for all news channels to be covered at all times. But an effort should be made to cover as many as possible as often as possible.

TRAINING COURSE
THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1947
FINANCES

I. FINANCES OF WORLD REPUBLIC
  A. Brief monetary history of World Republic
    1. Experiences, mistakes, and lessons learned
  B. Financial Plans
    1. Past
      a. Robot letters
      b. Mass mailings
      c. Pledges
      d. Dinners
      e. Peace bonds
      f. Mass meetings
      g. Sponges
      h. Personal solicitations
    2. Future
      a. Financial advisors
      b. Financial committees
      c. Broadening the base -- technique
      d. Various types of memberships
      e. Special productions (i.e. mass rallies etc
      f. General discussion of solicitation efficiency
  C. Techniques and personal considerations
    1. Personal appearance
    2. Time of day, day of week, week of month, month of year
    3. Time to send letters, to telephone
    4. Content of letter, enclosure
    5. How to appraise a contributor
    6. How to follow up a contribution
    7. General effectiveness of phone calls, letters, visits
    8. Virtue of getting others to solicit among their personal friends for funds
    9. Prompt replies and accurate receipts
    10. Always be flexible - seek out new methods and approaches

II. PRACTICAL ACCOUNTING
  A. Introduction
    1. Necessity and importance of keeping accurate and and complete accounting of money taken in.
      a. Income tax purposes
      b. So that past and future donors may know where and how their money is being spent.
      c. For reference in business transactions, analysis of costs, etc.
      d. To use as indication of past and present financial status, and for planning of future budget.
    2. The system recommended
      a. Daily cash report (sample to be issued)
      b. Duplicate cash receipt book
      c. Cash journal (cash received and checks written)
      d. Monthly statement and bank statement
    3. Principles to be followed
      a. ALL donations (cash and check) must be deposited in bank after being entered in cash receipt book
      b. ALL expenditures must be made by check
        1. Petty cash fund for small expenditures
      c. Classification of expenditures important

THE COMMITTEE OF ONE MILLION AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF COMMUNIST CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

by Elizabeth Weideman, Asia Referent

The following report is compiled entirely from the writings of the Committee itself. No comment is necessary, but one cannot help wondering what suffering and enmity, what tension and approaching of brink after teetering brink might have been avoided had this committee never existed.

"Organized in 1953 as the Committee for One Million to articulate the American people's opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, this movement has developed into a great crusade to maintain the principles of international decency and the honor of our nation through vigorous opposition to any appeasement of tyranny...active financial support of some 6000 public-spirited Americans who contributed regularly to carry on the work. The average contribution over the years has been $7...largest contribution, $1000."

1953

"The campaign which urged United States recognition of Communist China and the admission of the Peiping regime to the UN, promoted by many prominent American organizations and individuals, was fast gaining momentum...In the knowledge that the most potent weapon to counteract this campaign was the voice of the American people, a group of distinguished citizens gathered together to draft a petition addressed to President Eisenhower...circulated to a selected list of leading Americans...Initiators: Herbert Hoover, Charles Edison, Joseph Grew, Walter Judd, John McCormack, John Sparkman, Alexander Smith, George Marshall, Hubert Humphrey, George Meany...

Drive for signatures was aided by veterans' groups, mayors of many of the largest cities, newspaper editors."

1954

"In July, goal of million signatures achieved...Committee received word of similar petition campaigns in 17 other countries of the world, all based on the text of the U.S. Petition..."

1955

"Senator Paul Douglas and Congressman Francis Walter become members of the steering committee.

Full-page advertisements were published in 20 newspapers throughout the country ...public moral support was instantaneous...an appeal for funds was issued....press conference in Washington for representatives of every major foreign newspaper and wire service...established the Committee as an internationally recognized American people's movement.

Some American religious leaders had been exerting quiet pressure on their churches and organizations for the establish ment of U.S. religious ties with the atheistic Peiping regime and for other concessions to Red China...Committee circulated

over....

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL COMMITTEES OF WORLD REPUBLIC

Preliminary Reading List

1. I'M A FRIGHTENED MAN — Harold C. Urey
2. MODERN MAN IS OBSOLETE — Norman Cousins
3. ONE WORLD OR NONE — Federation of Atomic Scientists
4. ONE WORLD — Wendell Wilkie
5. UNITED NATIONS CHARTER
   CHARTER OF UNESCO
6. ANATOMY OF PEACE — Emery Reves
7. THE MAKING OF WORLD GOVERNMENT — Chicago Round Table November 10, 1946
8. Study of World Republic literature--especially People's World Constitutional Convention--APPEAL TO REASON

Proposed Outline for Action

1. Get eight or more interested people together.
2. Assign one book or topic to each person.
3. Within a week, meet again for several sessions to discuss material.
   Suggested breakdown--meeting 1 topics 1-4
   meeting 2 topics 5-6
   meeting 3 topics 7-8
4. During these meetings you will find out more about each other and at the end of these meetings, choose committee heads. Chairman, Finance director, membership, speaking, etc.
5. Obtain a base of operations, get speaking engagements at local clubs, plan seminars for the public on world government topics. At the same time increase your familiarity with the problems at hand. Use the secondary reading list freely. Have frequent meetings of the board of directors to consolidate policy and to plan the program more thoroughly.
6. At the end of the first month, you will be well underway, and able to plan a more definite program of action. Every member must get at least another new member every month. You can cover a sample block in your area comprehensively as testing grounds for the idea. Increase the tempo of speaking engagements, membership drive, publicity, etc.
7. The Regional office will always be ready to be of assistance in any matters which come up, will send all literature desired, supply speakers, and meet with your group. We will always be on call and ready to help.

TRAINING PROGRAM
JUNE 17 1947
FIELD DEPARTMENT

I. Overall Organization and Program
   A. Organization
      1. National
      2. Regional
      3. Local
      4. Offices and Personel
   B. Program
      1. Essentials of a dynamic program
      2. Plans

II. Initial Contacts
   A. Analyzing the receptivity of a community
      1. Investigate the newspapers - make friends.
      2. Discover who has greatest influence on public opinion.
      3. Are the educational institutions progressive?
      4. List the main civic organizations (contact)
      5. Contact the leading civic personalities.
      6. Contact the members of local and state governments.
      7. Enlist the various religious groups and their clergymen.
      8. Who in the locality has a reputation for liberal philanthropy?
      9. How have other groups furthering progressive causes been received?
      10. Contact various veterans' organizations (AVC is always a good bet)
      11. Talk with a cross-section of the general public.
      12. Labor leaders and organizations.
   B. Civic Organizations
      1. Get list from Chamber of Commerce
      2. Call on club presidents and program chairmen.
      3. Endeavor to secure speaking engagements before their groups.
      4. Partial list:
         a. C of C
         b. Rotary
         c. Kiwanis
         d. Lions
         e. Advertising Club
         f. Elks
         g. Moose
         h. B'nai Brith
         i. YMCA
         j. YWCA
         k. YM & YWHA
         l. ADA
         m. PCA
         n. Variety Club
         o. Ministerial Association
         p. League of Women Voters
         q. Jr. C of C (usually vets and eager to help)
         r. Business and Professional Womens Club
         s. Knights of Columbus
         t. Association of Retail Dealers
         u. Local Labor Council
   C. Newspapers
      1. Investigate policy
      2. Reputation of poulisher?
      3. Talk to city editor (news stories)
      4. Make friends on staff
      5. Submit news releases
      6. See editor of Sunday supplement (feature stories)
      7. Religious editor
      8. Editorial director
      9. Picture editor
      10. Editor of country edition, if any
      11. Don't become a nuisance. Only go in when you have a newsworthy story.
      12. REMEMBER** we must have friendly relations with the press. Don't get involved in arguments about extraneous subjects.
      13. Types of newspapers
         a. Daily

Statement to the President and Congress

Initiating Committee
FRANZ BOAS
THEODORE DREISER
DASHIELL HAMMETT
FRANCIS FISHER KANE
ROCKWELL KENT
REV. OWEN D. KNOX
CORLISS LAMONT
TOM MOONEY
PAUL ROBESON
E. A. ROSS
HARRY F. WARD

ROOM 804
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

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Because I think that you will at once understand the significance of the matter it deals with, I am asking for your immediate consideration of the enclosed "statement to the President and Congress".

Its factual references have been checked with the records and findings of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Initiating Committee is sending it out to more than a thousand persons in various walks of life in the hope that most of them will sign it. It will then be sent to those to whom it is addressed, and after that made public, in order that it may help to avert a national calamity.

When signed it should be returned to: Initiating Committee, 150 Fifth Avenue, Room 804, New York City.

Hoping to see your name among the signers I am, for the Initiating Committee,

Very sincerely yours,

Harry F. Ward

uopwa #16

61-7559-2-56494
SF
41

Statement to the President and Congress

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

We bring to your attention a matter of vital significance to the future of our nation. It is the attitude of our government toward the Communist Party.

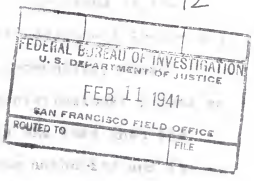
In the recent election the Communist Party was ruled off the ballot, either by executive decision or court action, in fifteen states. In several of these states many persons have been indicted for exercising their legal right to sign a nominating petition. In some cases this action was preceeded by intimidating publication of the names of petition signers and by terroristic pressure of organized groups. In West Virginia the Communist candidate for governor was sentenced to from six to fifteen years imprisonment on the charge of misrepresentation in securing petition signatures, the one specific count in the indictment being that he had said the Communists wanted to put a Negro in the White House. On similar but less fantastic grounds, wholesale indictments against Communists have been returned in Pennsylvania.

In Oklahoma two young men have been sentenced to ten years prison and to $5,000 fine under a state law which forbids advocacy of the violent overthrow of the government, one without proof of anything except membership in the Communist Party, the other without proof of anything except possession of Communist literature. California has passed a law forbidding the use of the word Communist in the title of any party or affiliation with any organization using that word. Congress has passed and the President has signed a law which deprives Communists of the right to work on WPA. A law now pending in Congress would deprive Communists of the right to work in defense industries.

NEW YORK CITY

JAN. 27, 1941

42



NEW COMMUNIST SET UP

"INITIATING COMMITTEE"

150-5th AVE. - NEW YORK CITY

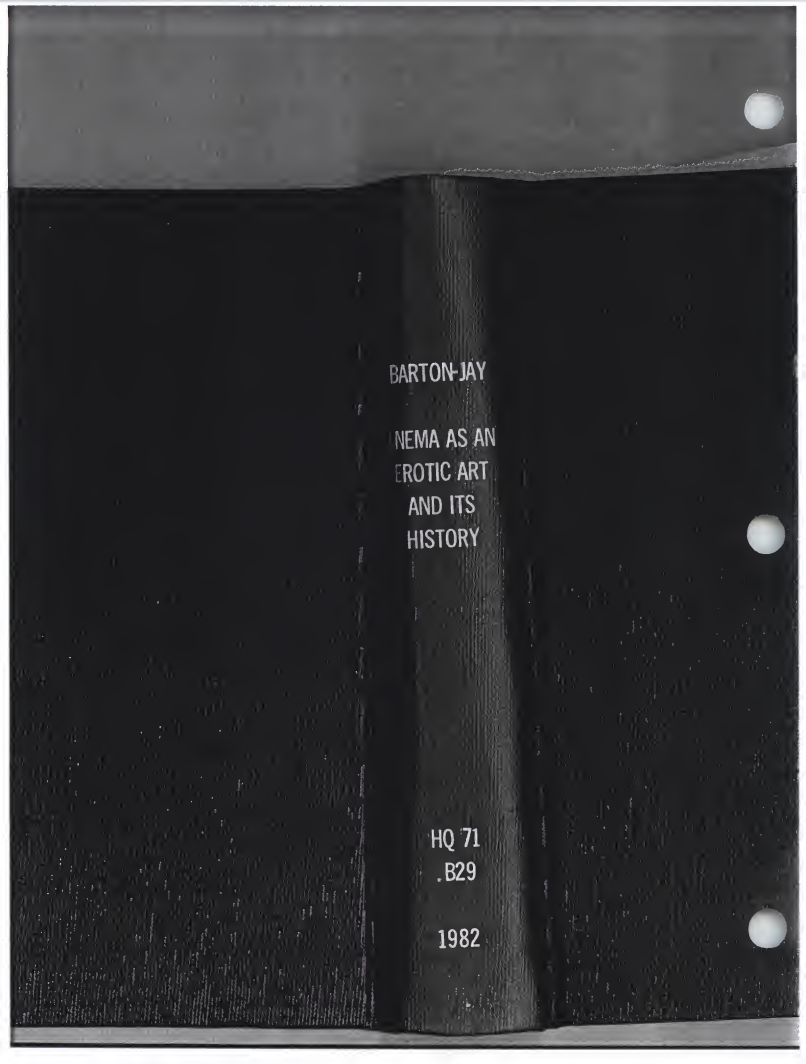
HARRY F. WARD, SECRETARY

A new and anonymous group, whose work will be to prevent the outlawing of the Communist Party through pressure on the President, Congress and state legislatures, has just been set up by the American reds.

Working through an "Initiating Committee" of 11, the organization is attempting to obtain signatures of prominent personalities to a "Statement to the President and Congress" in order to camouflage its existence as another innocent front, similar to the American Rescue Ship Mission and the American Peace Mobilization.

Although members of this "Initiating Committee," claim in their Statement to the President and Congress that they are not Communists, they are 11 men who have long been identied with the most activities of the Communist International's American section.

The men who signed the Initiating Committee's statement are Franz Boas, veteran of scores of Communist Fronts; Theodore Dreiser, long part of the party's literary apparatus; Dashiell Hammett, signer of many Communist statements; Rockwell Kent, an avowed Communist; Harry F. Ward, chairman of the late Stalinite American League for Peace and Democracy; Corliss Lamont, another avowed Communist; Paul Robeson, also signer of transmission belt statements; Tom Mooney, and three men who are less well-known, E.A. Ross, Reverend Owen D. Knox and Francis Fisher Kane.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PLEASE READ AND PASS THIS ALONG

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A PACIFIST PROGRAM FOR PREPAREDNESS

BY
MRS. EDWIN D. MEAD

Reprinted from the
Advocate of Peace, January, 1916

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY
COLORADO BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-JX 1953
45

The Case

of the

CHRISTIAN PACIFISTS

at Los Angeles, Cal.

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Among the most dramatic instances of the breakdown of American liberties in the face of the mob-mind in war is that of the attempt of a few score of Christian ministers and laymen to hold a "Christian Pacifist Conference" in Los Angeles last October.

Ferretted out by officials, hounded by the press, savagely attacked by Billy Sunday and other "disciples" of Christ, they went ahead with quiet determination to carry through their meetings. Their subsequent arrest, attack by "Home Guards," trial and conviction in the Los Angeles courts is here set forth to bring home to American citizens the issues involved, and to help get funds for their appeal.

The facts in this account, prepared by Norman M. Thomas of New York, are taken from unpublished statements of eye-witnesses, the stenographic record in court, and clippings from Los Angeles newspapers.

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Washington office: 647 Munsey Bldg.

January, 1918

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PACIFIST HANDBOOK

Questions and Answers Concerning the Pacifist in Wartime, Prepared as a Basis for Study and Discussion

Issued by

PEACE SECTION,
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

BRETHREN BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

FRIENDS BOOK COMMITTEE

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMISSION ON
WORLD PEACE, METHODIST CHURCH

THE MENNONITE PEACE SOCIETY

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

June, 1939
Reprinted September, 1939
Price 10 Cents

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47

THE RAINBOW IN THE CLOUDS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, GRACE BEATON,
TO THE 7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE
WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL,
BRUNSWICK (GERMANY), JULY 1951

GRACE BEATON
Secretary

WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL
LANSBURY HOUSE, 88 PARK AVENUE, ENFIELD,
MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

(W.R.I. literature is sent to all subscribers of a minimum of 2/6 per annum. U.S.A., 50 cents). Separate copies 9d; U.S.A. 10 cents.

61-7551 Copy #
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48

*Antidote for Aggression

By
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE

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PACIFISM, in the strict sense of the word, differs from other programs of peace by holding to methods which completely renounce all death-dealing violence. At the same time it seeks an antidote for violence which acts to cure the causes of violence and the impulse to aggression out of which violence springs.

This, you say, is a fine ideal but hardly practical in our rough and tumble world. How, for instance, is it possible to get along without a police force?

That is a good question which should be answered at once. Most pacifists admit the necessity of police and of some coercion at various points in life. But they note certain sharp differences between the functioning of police and of armies. For instance, policemen are the agents of law and in their relations with criminals they are expected (a) to use a minimum of violence and see that the criminal gets his day in court; (b) to take life only in cases of extreme necessity; (c) always to protect innocent citizens even when in hot pursuit of criminals; (d) never to arm and fight against the police forces of other cities; (e) never to operate in foreign lands where the sentiment of national patriotism will naturally regard them as invaders. Furthermore, in a civilized society the true aim of police and related agencies is, besides reducing violence, to bring reforming and redemptive influences to bear upon the criminal.

In contrast, armies are bound by few, if any, restrictions like the above. Military necessity requires soldiers (a) to kill the enemy with little regard to the innocence or guilt of persons; (b) on many occasions to starve, bomb, torpedo, or otherwise destroy neutrals; (c) in peace, as in war, to engage in armament competition against other armies, running up frightful costs of taxation; (d) to operate generally in foreign lands where almost every man's hand is against the attacking army; and, finally, (e) to do what an army does as judge, jury, and executioner in a national fight, subject to no restraint or review by legal or impartial authority. In the face of such striking differences between "force" as used by armies and by police, pacifists can hardly be held to be illogical when they withhold from armies a cooperation which most of them give to police.

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VS.

ORGANIZED PACIFISM

By

Fred R. Marvin

Issued by

LEAGUE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT
18 East Forty-Eighth Street
New York City

Price, Ten Cents

Gov't D 61.7559-2-63

1936

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MAY 20 1941

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Camp Stewart, Ga
May 18, 1941

My dear Mr. Streit,

This afternoon, just now to be exact, I have finished reading your book, "Union Now With Britain". It has convinced me that Federal Union is right and I am at peace with myself for the first time in several years.

You see, up until the first of this year I was a college student, a college student whose mentality awakened during the early thirties to all the frustration, disillusionment, and iconoclasm which grew out of World War I and its aftermath. I suddenly woke to find myself with nothing to believe in, and I know now that without something in which a man can put his hopes, he is lost. It was therefore quite natural that I should turn to isolation as the only policy for this country to follow after we were duped (or duped ourselves) in the last

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Report on Mr. Streit's Western Speaking Tour

September 20th - November 9th, 1941

Accompanied by George M. Hellyer, Western Director, Federal Union

Moscow, IDAHO — Mr. Streit addressed the entire student body and faculty of the University of Idaho, about 2,000, at a regular general convocation. The President of the University, in introducing him to what he called a "hostile audience," reminded the students that Idaho was the only state in the U. S. whose entire Congressional delegation had voted unanimously isolationist at every test vote since 1939, standing pat with Borah's banner: Yet Mr. Streit received prolonged applause, and had to take a bow. He also received similar rapt attention when he spoke to the Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Moscow, and another curtain call when he addressed the Washington State College assembly at Pullman.

Spokane, WASHINGTON — Raymond Kelley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, spontaneously moved that Spokane form a Chapter of Federal Union after Mr. Streit had told the Rotary Club at lunch how Union Now could win the war, peace and future for freedom, - and incidentally "end this cock-eyed system where the government pays farmers not to grow wheat out here in your rich Inland Empire where it ought to be grown, while other governments pay farmers to grow wheat where it ought not to be grown, over in Europe, high up in the Alps."

Seattle, WASHINGTON — Skeptical Emil Sick, Pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, heard Mr. Streit at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, and invited him to see the pennant-winning Seattle baseball team which he owns, play that night. He kept Mr. Streit talking Federal Union throughout the double-header, answering his questions, and volunteered to put in a plug for Union Now in his speech welcoming the national AFL convention, and in subsequent speeches. The AFL gave Mr. Streit a special luncheon. Philip Johnson, President of the booming Boeing Airplane Company, took an hour off at the plant to discuss with Mr. Streit the Union Now solution of aviation's postwar problem.

Tacoma, WASHINGTON — Young Mayor Harry Cain plugged Federal Union, while Alexander Baillie, retired partner in a big shipping firm, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and spry despite his eighty years, pledged enthusiastic support.

Portland, OREGON — Portland has had plans for a Federal Union Chapter since Mr. Streit addressed the City Club, Bankers Institute Forum, Oregon State Publishers & Advertising men. A Federal Union Chapter is also planned at Eugene (where Mr. Streit last spoke in 1915 as a debater representing the University of Montana), since the University of Oregon student body at convocation showed enthusiasm for the Union idea.

San Francisco, CALIF. — Dr. Chauncey Leake, of University of California, Chairman of Federal Union's thriving Bay Region Committee with offices in the Russ Building, and its treasurer, Loyal McLaren, President of the C. P. A. Association of the U. S., invited business and professional leaders to a special luncheon at the Bohemian Club to hear Mr. Streit. Enough money was raised at this, and at a subsequent dinner at the Press Club, to ensure the Committee's budget for six months. The Women's Club was packed with an enthusiastic audience.

HOW WE SHALL WIN

THREE PENCE

FEDERAL UNION

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A non-profit membership association

10 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

For UNION NOW of the U. S. A. and the Six British Democracies as the Nucleus of a World Government . . . of, by, and for the People.

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E. W. Balduf
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Actg. Executive Secretary

Washington Chapter
Washington Association for UNION NOW
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

UNION NOW and UNION NOW WITH BRITAIN by Mr. Clarence Streit offer a plan for the federal union of democracies as a solution for world disorder. This plan is gaining adherents rapidly. According to the latest Gallup poll there are now approximately 8,000,000 supporters of federal union.

So that the Washington Association for Union Now can serve its enlarged membership and further this drive for peace and freedom throughout the world, we have opened a new office at 726 Jackson Place.

There is an excellent assortment of literature in our office which explains the purposes of Federal Union. We will be delighted to show you this material and to have your cooperation in distributing it to men and women who have not yet discovered the hope for peace and security offered by this plan.

We maintain a trained staff of well informed speakers who explain our aims to clubs, churches and other groups interested in international affairs and world betterment. Please let us know if we can supply someone to talk to your meetings.

We hope that you will pay us a visit and bring us ideas which may help us in organizing and directing our growing membership. We are especially anxious to receive the names of people who might be interested in joining and working with us.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Longmire

Mary W. Longmire

"Now it is proposed to form a Government for men and not for Societies of men or States."
—GEORGE MASON in the Constitutional Convention of American Union, 1787.

UNION NOW

HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN

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Washington 1, D. C.

COME AND HEAR

"WHAT KIND OF WORLD ORGANIZATION DOES YOUTH WANT?"

American Forum of the Air

Hotel Shoreham Ballroom
Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, July 4th - 9:30 P. M.

(Broadcast over Mutual Network)

PARTICIPANTS

TOM HUGHES (18), of Mankato, Minn. - PRESIDENT, STUDENT FEDERALISTS - entering sophomore year at Carleton College, Minnesota.

STEVE BENEDICT (17) of Scarboro, N.Y. - EDITOR, STUDENT FEDERALIST - entering sophomore year at St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.

EUGENE GENDELIN (17) of Washington, D.C. - Freshman, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELISABETH STADULIS (18) of Brooklyn, N.Y. - graduate of High School of Music and Art.

****

You will be amazed at the ability and keenness of these young people - who are seriously concerned about what the future holds in store for them. They have read and studied more thoroughly than many adults - as their discussions on this broadcast will indicate.

****

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Federal UNION

PAMPHLET
COLLECTION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LET'S NOT MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE TWICE

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By the People

LETTERS ON "*UNION NOW*"

Where there is no vision, the people perish . . .
Where there is vision, they begin to live.

"A word warm from the heart enriches me . . .
How death-cold is literary genius before this fire!
These are the touches that reanimate my heavy soul,
and give it eyes to pierce the dark of nature. I find,
where I thought myself poor, there was I most rich."
—Emerson, on Character.

* * *

Published by

Federal Union

FEDERAL UNION, INC., is a non-profit membership organization of American citizens, founded in 1939 by a group inspired by Clarence K. Streit's proposal of "Union Now."

The organization exists to promote education in the basic principles of the federal form of inter-state government, as exemplified in the Constitution of the United States, so that the people of the United States may lead in the establishment, at the earliest practicable moment, of a Federal Union of Free Peoples.

Federal Union, Inc. urges the President and Congress to begin America's leadership NOW by formulating a program for applying our American Constitutional principles to the present emergency, to the promotion of peace and freedom, by joining us in federal union with the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations and such other free peoples as may be willing and able to unite on this basis, as a nuclear United States of the World.

10 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.

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BY C. E. M. JOAD

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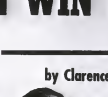
AN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY IDEA CAN WIN THE WAR

by Clarence K. Streit


Clarence K. Streit

EDITOR'S NOTE: The proposal outlined here is discussed at length in Mr. Streit's book, "Union Now with Britain." New York *Times* League of Nations correspondent, Mr. Streit first urged world union—to forestall war—early in 1939.

We must have a great American Expeditionary Idea if we are to win this war without a huge American Expeditionary Force. For ideas can invade and conquer. There is no keeping them out by warplanes or warships or warriors. Only a better idea can keep out and conquer an idea.

Hitler's expeditionary idea men have already parachuted quietly in among us. They are spreading—and duping gullible Americans to spread—the ideas that will conquer us: fear, defeatism, suspicion of the British, distrust of democracy, trust in nationalism, each-for-himselfism.

But we Americans have an idea that is far better than the best Europe—let alone Hitler—can offer. It has stood the test of generations. It is the idea that America gave the world, that made America out of all the quarreling races of man, the idea that is America.

Freedom of all men equally through union now. That is the American Expeditionary Idea.

It was this idea that united the Thirteen Colonies in their Declaration of Independence, that united the Thirteen States in the first Federal Union. It has long since proved that it appeals powerfully to men of every nationality. It has drawn them overseas by tens of millions, united them together quickly, demonstrated that the fault in Europe lies not in the people but in their systems of government.

For 150 years this expeditionary idea has been revolutionizing the world. It has already flung down the Bourbon, Hohenzollern, Hapsburg, Romanoff, Ottoman and Chinese dynasties. It has humbled all the deeply rooted hereditary absolute monarchies that faced it in 1776, except the Japanese. Compared to the thrones it has already toppled over, the seats of Hitler and Mussolini are toadstools indeed.

What is this system of government which America invented and which has made America? How can this system be employed to defeat Hitler and Mussolini? What can individual Americans do to speed this solution of the war?

The idea behind the system has been stated—freedom for all men through union. This idea is realized only in a democracy, by uniting the people and dividing their rulers. In practice this means that the people give each governmental unit power over them in certain limited fields—but in those only—and that the people reserve to themselves powers not specifically given to any governmental unit.

To make the system work, the men who administer each governmental unit are chosen by the people of that unit; and no man chosen to govern any one unit can govern any other unit. For example, a mayor of a city cannot be also the governor of his state, nor can a governor hold office in the national government.

This is federal union—the American system. Under it each county is such a union of townships, each state is such a union of counties, and the nation is a federal union of states.

The idea which will defeat the Axis and win the peace is to expand our system new to a Federal Union of the democratic, English-speaking nations—the United States, the United Kingdom (of England and Scotland), Eire, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—and arrange for it to grow gradually into a veritable United States of All the World.

Such a union would overthrow Hitler and Mussolini simultaneously from within and without: from without by its united strength; from within by offering full union membership to the democracies of Europe now enslaved by the Axis.

The question — what can individual Americans do to speed this solution of the war?—is answered in detail in the section below:

A five-point program to defeat the Axis and establish a United States of the World

The first step toward union is for American citizens to ask their representatives in Congress, and the President, to: Invite at least the people of Canada, the United Kingdom, Eire, the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand to form with us a provisional Federal Union modeled broadly on the United States Constitution.

Let this Union be governed by a small, one-house Congress, with representation proportioned to self-governing populations and responsible to the people.

This ratio of votes is suggested for the provisional Congress: U. S. 27, United Kingdom 11, Canada 3, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire 2 each; total 49. (For the permanent Union the normal two-house legislature is proposed.)

Give this Intercontinental Congress normal federal powers including sole power to make war and peace. Have it do for seven democracies what the Continental Congress did for thirteen states.

Have the Union pledged to carry out this full-fisted program:

1. Issue a Declaration of Interdependence reaffirming the universal principles of our Declaration of 1776, making clear this Union is to maintain the Rights of Man and create the nucleus of a World Union.

2. Convoke a convention to draft a permanent federal Constitution, to be binding only after we have ratified it by popular vote.

3. Provide that this nuclear Union of the Free shall grow gradually into the United States of Man by peaceful admission of outside peoples to equal membership, as states are admitted to the U.S.A., with the Union maintaining the Monroe Doctrine and Good Neighbor policy as regards the Latin American republics pending their entry into it.

4. Have the Union offer peace to the Axis on terms which will safeguard democracy, namely: no annexation, no reparations and no indemnities; settlement by arbitration of all disputes that cannot be settled by negotiation.

5. Insure—without a huge expeditionary force to Europe, Greenland or South America—the ultimate downfall of dictatorship, if it rejects the Union peace offer and wages war against us. Do this by holding the English Channel Line while giving Europeans something worth dying for in revolt.

Nothing can better incite rebellion in Europe than our guarantee to admit to the Union, as soon as they are free, those peoples who have long governed themselves democratically (as the French, Scandinavians, etc.) and those others (the Germans, Italians, etc.) as soon as they establish democracies.

These five steps would upset the balance of the entire world, tip the scales toward peace, swing them away from destruction of democracy and freedom, doom totalitarianism.

Our action would arouse the imagination and fire the enthusiasm of free and once free men everywhere.

It would inspire men in every country to end this war, to destroy the fetish of absolute, unlimited national sovereignty — the fetish that has already delivered so many into the hands of the dictators and fomenters of hatred and that is betraying men everywhere to their only real enemies, ignorance, poverty, disease and world lawlessness.

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UNION HOUSE
10 East 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

The Proposed Union and its Congress

(Excerpts from chapter 1 of Union Now With Britain
by Clarence K. Streit, Harper & Bros. $1.75)

We must always keep in mind that we are dealing with a rapidly developing, not a static situation. It can make yesterday's impossibility possible today - and impossible again to morrow. . . . . .

All real thinking on this whole problem must always keep in mind (a) that the circumstances which make it possible to start the Union are certain to be circumstances of much greater danger than we have yet experienced, and (b) that we are setting up a Federal government that, like the alternative, an Inter-Allied Council, is strictly provisional. . . . . .

(There follows an outline of the provisions which should be contained in the Joint Resolution creating this provisional Union, pp. 31-33)

The Alternative, An Alliance - Its Dangers

Obviously this program has many problems to be worked out, many difficulties to be overcome. Some will therefore assume that the program makes the problems and the difficulties. The reverse is true. The program is there because of the problems and the difficulties. It does bring them out more sharply, but that is an advantage - a great advantage since it puts them in order, in perspective. It allows what in reality is vast and complex to be seen more as a whole. It provides a broad plan for handling it, supplies a guiding line all the way through. The alternative to this roughly mapped and roughly cleared wilderness is a jungle of problems, a terra incognita of difficulties, an unguessed tangle which has no terrors till one is caught within it.

To consider concretely the problems and difficulties of the Union program is to begin to solve them and to appreciate better the tremendous advantages this program has over others. For example, some will gasp at the difficulties involved in organizing the new Union government. But what is the alternative? It is that we continue to govern our relations with the British on the present government-to-government basis. If we enter the war on this basis we go in as an ally. We have to organize a new inter-allied government, set up again all the machinery of the Franco-British alliance that collapsed at Hitler's first blow. Is it going to be easier for us to make this alliance machinery work than it was for the British and French, easier than to copy our own successful Federal Union system?

Certainly our alliance would be more complicated than the Anglo-French one. The latter could be limited practically to two governments, representing about equal populations, the United Kingdom and France, for the war then was centered in Europe. But the war we enter will be world-wide rather than European.

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STUDY OUTLINE

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The Report of Commission No. 1 of the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion

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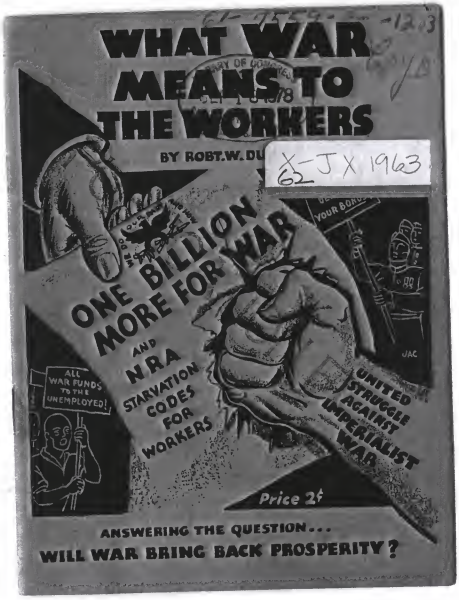
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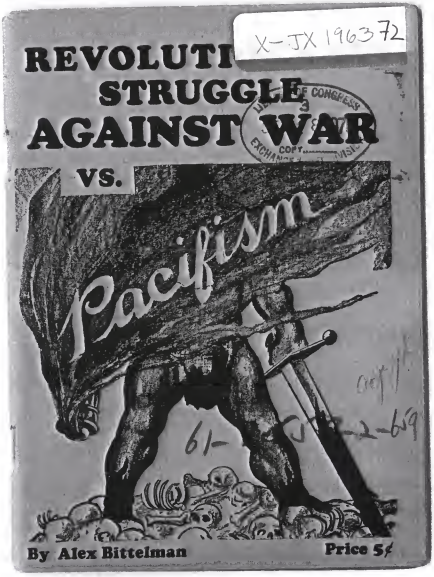
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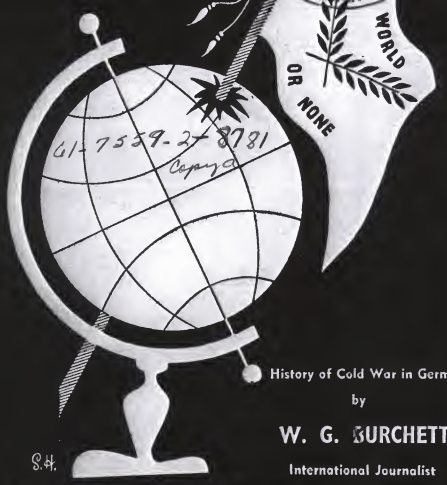

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for

By Clarence P. Oakes

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This pamphlet is intended for the attention of:

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2. School authorities and parents.
3. School and local newspapers.
4. Officials of patriotic organizations.
5. Officers and members of radical school organizations.
6. Officers and members of organizations opposing school radicals.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to give genuine peace workers definite information and tests which may help them to guard against communist penetration and perversion of sincere peace action.

It is printed and distributed at the expense of the author. Those in sympathy will please help circulate it.

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Question No. 6—

IS THE UNITED STATES IN DANGER OF INVASION?

Question No. 7—

IS THIS DEFENSE OF AMERICA or OFFENSE AGAINST AMERICANS?

Question No. 8—

WHO PAYS FOR WAR?

Published by

THE AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

627 West Olympic Boulevard TRinity 3711

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, March 13, 1946

CHURCHILL WANTS YOUR SON!

An Editorial

New York now witnesses the unusual spectacle of a city preparing to honor a man who comes here to seek our sons as cannon fodder for his rotten, tottering empire.

Winston Churchill's presence here spells death for many a young New York boy if the Churchillian dreams of another world war are allowed to come to pass.

Churchill's presence here dishonors this city and its young men who died to crush the very thing Churchill now re-echoes from Hitler's Mein Kampf.

Churchill comes here to tear down and destroy the UNO which President Roosevelt helped to create as the basis of Big Three unity and world peace. It is a matter of public record that Churchill sneered at Roosevelt's social reforms the way any Tory would sneer at popular progress.

Churchill has been known for decades as a typical Tory aristocrat. He is cunning and treacherous, with a rare talent for idealistic phrases, which he can betray unhesitatingly to serve his Tory class.

The English people accepted him as a war leader. But they kicked him out the first chance they got once the war was over. They know him and don't trust him.

They remembered that Churchill was the No. 1 organizer of war against Europe's democracies and the new Soviet Republic following World War I.

The Irish of New York have no love for this Tory whose class has murdered and robbed their Irish forebears for centuries.

The Italian people can have only scorn for this reactionary who praised the fascist Mussolini when that tyrant was grinding the Italian nation into the dust.

The Jewish people have tasted the brutal treachery of this Tory, whose class mocks their desperate efforts to win safety in Palestine.

The world knows that Churchill's Fulton speech gave joy to the German Nazis. It sounded like Goebbels revived.

To honor the man who now appears as a great hope to Germany is to dishonor the American soldiers who died fighting Nazism in alliance with the Soviet troops.

New York does not welcome this seeker after the blood of its sons!

The British people kicked him out. Let New York public indignation follow the British example.

Freedom-loving mankind everywhere will congratulate us.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY 35 EAST 12th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Read the Daily and Sunday Worker

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NOT ONE YANK FOR IMPERIALIST WAR

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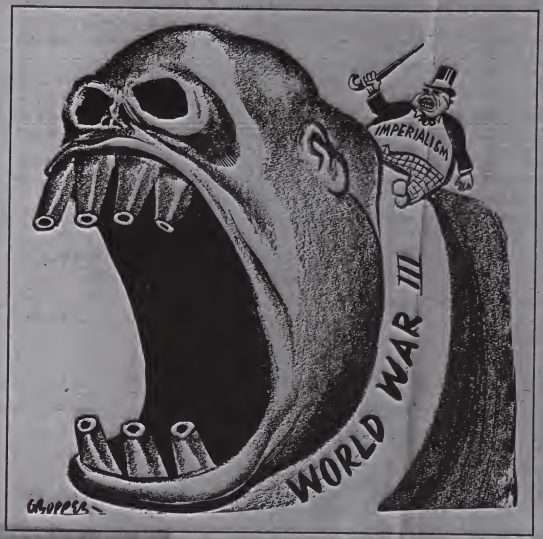

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ECONOMICS & BUSINESS

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S Fulton, Mo., speech was a call for World War III, directed against the people of America, Britain, the colonial people's revolt and our great war and peace ally, the Soviet Union.

The Tory Churchill who was thrown out of office by the British people is welcome to some Americans. Senator Vandenberg, Secretary Byrnes set the stage with their anti-democratic "get-tough-with-Russia" speeches. President Truman approved Churchill's tirade beforehand. Yes, the political tools of Wall Street, our own American imperialists are the inspiration behind the drive to World War III.

Chamberlain hoped that Britain's monopolists would get a slice of world profits as Junior Partners in Hitler's fascist drive for world domination. Now Churchill bids for a cut in the mad scramble of American Big Business for world domination.

Messrs. Churchill, Bevin, Truman and Byrnes, do you think we are fools?

All this fuss over Manchuria and Iran is tommyrot and provocation for war. The USSR is carrying out the Potsdam agreement to dismantle fascist-owned war industry in Manchuria and defend the democratic forces in Iran. We'd like to see our own country do the same in Germany and Japan. No, General Electric doesn't like to see its Nazi brothers lose their

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AMERICA PREPARES THE NEXT WAR

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By

RANDOLPH BOURNE

"— what plea so tainted and corrupt,
But, being seasoned with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of evil? . . .
What damnéd error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text? . ."

Merchant of Venice. Act III, Sc. 2.

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Let the Peace Conference Convene.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DR. J. L. MAGNES

CONSTITUENT MEETING
PEOPLE'S COUNCIL OF AMERICA
Chicago, Sunday, September 2, 1917

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The President, in his message to the Pope on August 29, has summed up, in impressive language, the peace terms of the Russian Revolution, of the German Reichstag majority, and of the Pope.

The President has declared for a peace through negotiation. The Peace Conference might be called forthwith if acceptable guarantees of the honor and good faith of their present rulers could be secured from the German people themselves.

Thus once and for all the quietus is given to the theory calling for a war to the bitter end, a knock-out blow, a fight to a finish, a war pour la victoire integrale. If acceptable guarantees of good faith are forthcoming from the German people, the Peace Conference, in the view of the President, can be held on the following basis:

1. The return to the territorial "status quo ante bellum," "with no dismemberment of empires," "and the territorial claims of France and Italy, and the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland to be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved."

2. "No reprisals" and "no punitive damages," but a "general condonation" and the "intolerable wrongs done in this war by the German government to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people."

3. "The equal right of all peoples great or small, weak or powerful, to freedom, security and self-government."

4. "No selfish and exclusive economic leagues," or "revenge," "but a participation upon fair terms, by all peoples in the economic opportunities of the world."

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OF THE HAGUE

BY WILLIAM ARCHER

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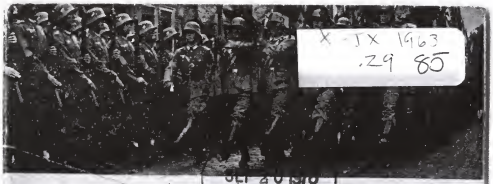

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By ROBERT MINOR

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Niagara Council Endorses Plan For Peace Secretary in Cabinet

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Collective Security:

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NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE
8 West 40th Street
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1938

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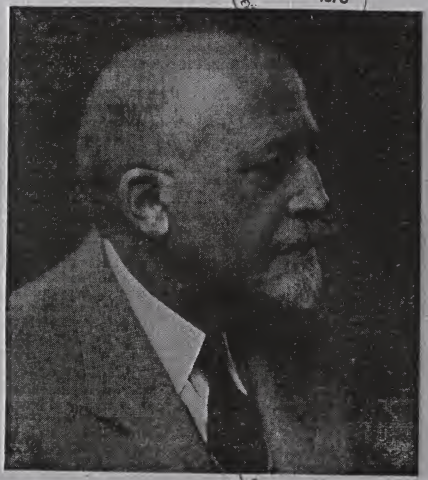

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Vienna, September 13—15, 1954

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WORLD CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

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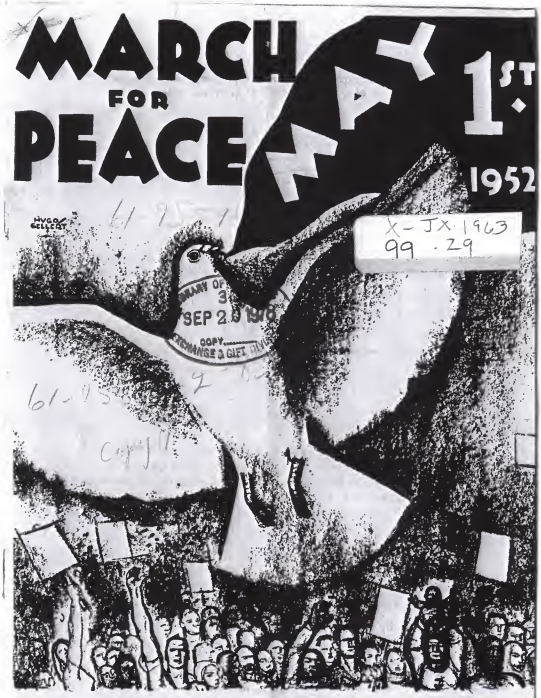
WOMEN'S
INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

OTTO NUSCHKE
Gegen Militarismus
für nationale Verteidigung



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United Labor and People's Committee for May Day

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PEACEFUL GERMANY?

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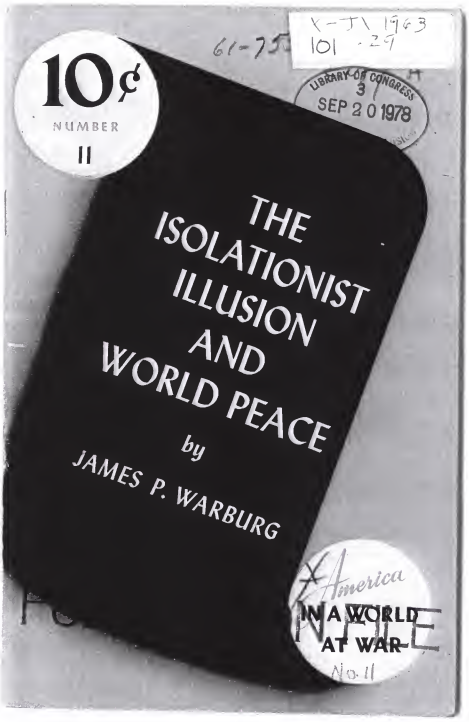

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For Democracy and Terms of Peace

ADDRESS BY DR. J. L. MAGNES

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At Opening of

FIRST AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRACY AND TERMS OF PEACE

GARDEN THEATRE, NEW YORK CITY

May 30-31, 1917

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We have come in the midst of war to aid the cause of peace. We have come from all parts of our loved country to re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of democracy and international brotherhood. We come here because we love America and because we want America to assume leadership in bringing about a speedy and universal and democratic peace such as will endure for a long time to come.

We have not come as obstructionists. We are aware of the gravity of the situation confronting our Government. We are eager to be of aid. We do not pretend to advise as to the conduct of the war—we have no talent for that. We do, however, think that we can be of aid in advising our Government and the people of America as to the necessity and the method of bringing about a speedy and universal and democratic peace.

We assume that our Government is anxious to hear what the citizens of this democracy have to say. The Secretary of the Navy said on May 25 that "the spirit of the Administration is, that comment and criticism are the very life of a democracy." In any event, we should have regarded it as our duty as citizens of the American Republic to exercise our constitutional rights of free speech, of peaceable assemblage and of petition, and to express such views and to take such action as in this emergency we think best for America. We agree very seriously and literally with what our President said concerning the "privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience."

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PROGRAM AND PURPOSE

of the

American League for Peace and Democracy

1939

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The purpose of the American League for Peace and Democracy is: Keep the United States out of war and help keep war out of the world; Protect and extend democratic rights for all sections of the American people.

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This joint purpose has been made more and more imperative by the swiftly moving course of events—Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, China, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the continuous aggressions of Germany, Italy and Japan, including Fascist penetration in the western hemisphere.

The Munich agreement has increased the world-wide attack upon democracy and the threat of war. That agreement records the fact that the ruling groups of England and France have entered into open collaboration with the Fascist dictators. They are persistently attempting to draw our foreign policy in the same direction. We are also facing an increasingly sharp attack upon the gains recently secured by the progressive forces of this country.

There is only one way in which this combined attack by all the forces of reaction upon the future of humanity can be stopped. That way is united action within each nation and between those peoples in all nations who desire to develop democratic processes throughout the whole area of human living.

The united action in which the American League for Peace and Democracy invites all Americans who seek the democratic peaceful way of life to join is expressed in the following declaration of principles and objectives concerning immediate issues, and in a program of activities for the opening months of 1939.

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1963
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speak for peace . . .

AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

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The NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

61-7559-2-6530

For Peace or War?

by

ABRAHAM CHAPMAN

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Open Secret

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Reports on the Betrayal of Roosevelt's Peace Policy and American Preparations for World War III

Selected and Documented by

TABITHA PETRAN

A Publication of
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE
1309 14th Street, N. W. Washington 9, D. C.

Price: 5 cents

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21 questions about *WAR* and *PEACE*

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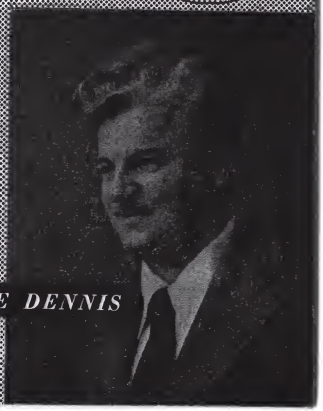

answered by

EUGENE DENNIS

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Tinder for Tomorrow

By

PEARL S. BUCK

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COMMISSION ON WORLD PEACE
of The Methodist Church
Charles F. Boss, Jr., Executive Secretary
740 Rush Street ▪ Chicago, Illinois

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● The need for a school to train peace and anti-war workers has become a vital necessity in view of the wars now raging, because of the present and anticipated propaganda directed towards American involvement in those conflicts, and because of the confusion existing in the minds of many citizens who want to keep this country at peace.

● A Peace School, dedicated to the memory of Jane Addams, proposes to:

Train workers in the technique of public speaking, organization, publicity.

Equip those workers with the facts and information which will enable them to make clear the futility of war as a method; make clear the need for the establishment of some form of World Government based on democratic principles and civil liberties; combat nationalistic, militaristic, and imperialistic propaganda; combat effectively class, racial and religious hatreds and campaigns.

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Endorsed by the New York Sections of:

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR CONGRESS
WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
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PEACE MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY

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THE HUNGARIAN NEWS & INFORMATION SERVICE

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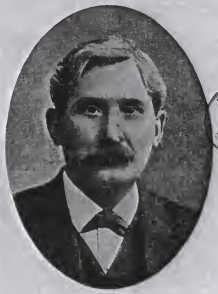

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NEW YORK
GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY

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X-Germany
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X-JX1967.29
121

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AN ALLE EHEMALIGEN

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OFFIZIERE

UND BERUFSSOLDATEN

IN WESTDEUTSCHLAND

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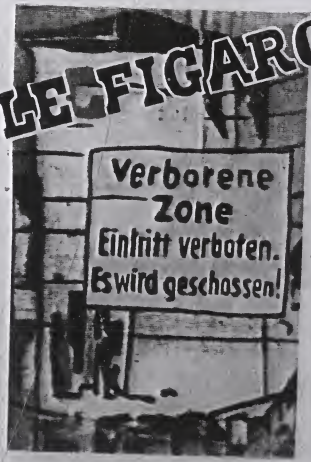

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WHAT IS THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE?

A Peace News Pamphlet

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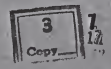

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A Talk broadcast on the Third Programme

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A PLAN FOR PEACE

Hosea Henderson Jones

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THE REVOLT AGAINST WAR

By

JANE ADDAMS

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By the
Woman's Peace Party of New York,
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Congressman

Vito Marcantonio speaks out Against

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An Appeal to Women

By Harriet Connor Brown

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BY Katherine Beecher

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